

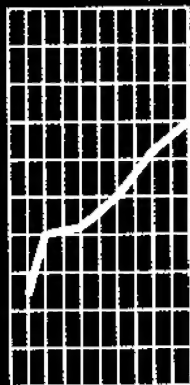


May 1997

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Labour Force

Queensland



NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

RELEASE DATE

August 1997

15 October 1997

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INQUIRIES

For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

BRIAN DOYLE

Regional Director, Queensland

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

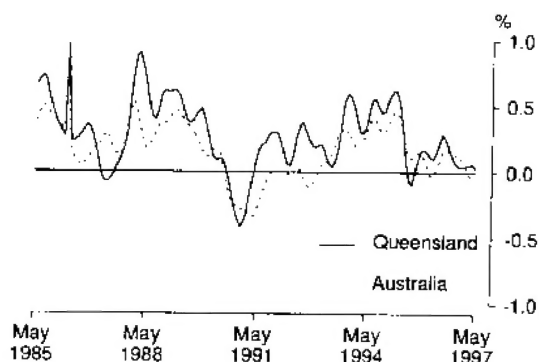
TREND SERIES

In Queensland, employment increased, in trend terms, by 19,100 to 1,546,500 between May 1996 and May 1997 while the number of unemployed persons increased by 10,800 to 166,600 over the same period. The unemployment rate increased from 9.3% in May 1996 to 9.7% in May 1997. The participation rate decreased from 64.6% in May 1996 to 64.2% in May 1997. In Australia, in trend terms, employment increased by 80,200 from May 1996 to May 1997 and the number of unemployed persons increased by 31,900 over the same period.

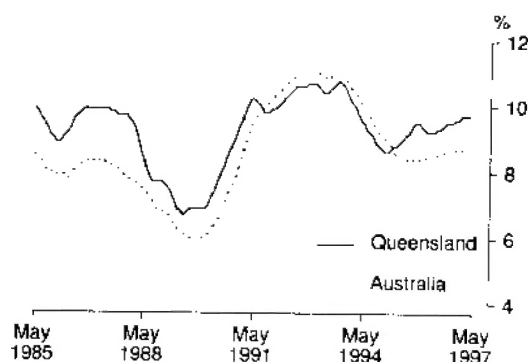
LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, TREND SERIES

Particulars	Unit	May 1996	February 1997	March 1997	April 1997	May 1997	Annual change
Employed	'000	1 527.4	1 544.3	1 545.1	1 545.9	1 546.5	1.9 %
Unemployed	'000	155.8	166.5	166.8	166.6	166.6	6.9 %
Labour force	'000	1 683.2	1 710.8	1 711.8	1 712.5	1 713.1	1.8 %
Unemployment rate	%	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.4 pts

EMPLOYED PERSONS: MONTHLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(Trend series)



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(Trend Series)



SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

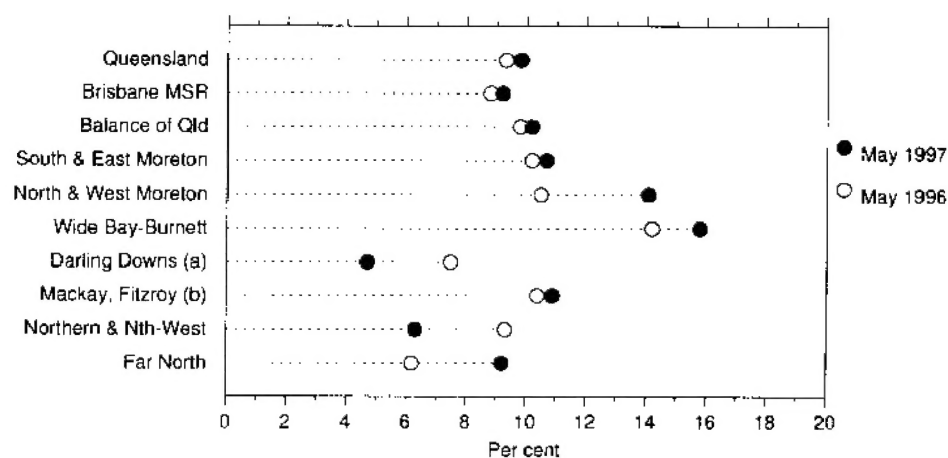
In seasonally adjusted terms, employment in Queensland increased by 19,400 to 1,549,100 between May 1996 and May 1997 while the number of unemployed persons increased by 10,100 to 165,500 over the same period. The unemployment rate fluctuated from 9.2% in May 1996 to a high of 10.1% in January 1997 and then to 9.7% in May 1997.

REGIONAL ESTIMATES (ORIGINAL SERIES)

The unemployment rate for the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) in May 1997 was 9.2% and for the Balance of Queensland was 10.2%. North and West Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD) Balance had the highest unemployment rate (10.8%) in the Brisbane MSR while the Brisbane City Inner ring had the lowest rate (7.1%). For the Balance of Queensland, regions with the highest unemployment rates were Wide Bay-Burnett (15.8%) and North and West Moreton (14.1%). The Darling Downs and South-West Statistical Region had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.7%.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, MAY 1996 AND MAY 1997



(a) Including South-West. (b) Including Central-West.

YOUTH ESTIMATES

The number of unemployed 15 to 19 year olds in the Queensland labour force decreased 12.6% to 30,400 persons over the year from May 1996 to May 1997, while the number employed decreased by 8,400 to 110,700 persons. The unemployment rate for this group decreased from 22.6% in May 1996 to 21.5% in May 1997. There were 183,400 employed 20 to 24 year olds in May 1997, a decrease of 10,800 over the previous 12 months. The unemployment rate for this group increased from 12.2% to 15.8% over the same period.

INDUSTRY ESTIMATES

In May 1997, the retail trade industry in Queensland employed the most persons with 245,100. This was an increase of 4.5% on the figure for May 1996. Employment in the manufacturing industry increased 6,700 (3.9%) to 180,500.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED GROUPS

Particulars	EMPLOYED PERSONS.....			UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.....		
	May 1996 '000	May 1997 '000	Annual change %	May 1996 '000	May 1997 '000	Annual change %
Males	878.0	874.6	-0.4	88.4	95.6	8.1
Females	646.2	669.1	3.5	68.4	71.3	4.2
Persons aged (years)						
15-19	119.1	110.7	-7.1	34.8	30.4	-12.6
20-24	194.2	183.4	-5.6	27.0	34.4	27.4
25-44	757.2	770.1	1.7	66.7	74.8	12.1
45 and over	453.8	479.5	5.7	28.2	27.3	-3.2
Industry of current employment, or of last full-time job if unemployed						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	91.3	93.9	2.8	5.2	5.5	5.8
Manufacturing	173.8	180.5	3.9	18.3	14.4	-21.3
Construction	123.0	122.6	-0.3	12.0	12.7	5.8
Wholesale trade	88.7	79.9	-9.9	3.5	5.6	60.0
Retail trade	234.6	245.1	4.5	12.9	11.4	-11.6
Health and community services	137.5	145.1	5.5	4.9	4.0	-18.4
Other industries	675.1	676.3	0.2	30.2	38.3	26.8
Other unemployed persons	..	..	..	70.0	75.0	7.1
Queensland	1 524.2	1 543.7	1.3	156.7	166.9	6.5

TABLE 1 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: ORIGINAL SERIES, QUEENSLAND

Month	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES									
1996 —									
March	774.7	872.0	81.5	94.9	966.9	318.7	1,285.6	9.8	75.2
April	778.6	876.2	82.1	92.9	969.1	319.8	1,288.8	9.6	75.2
May	779.3	878.0	79.5	88.4	966.3	325.8	1,292.1	9.1	74.8
June	776.6	882.6	79.0	89.4	972.0	323.4	1,295.4	9.2	75.0
July	785.1	889.1	75.2	83.2	972.3	325.5	1,297.8	8.6	74.9
August	775.7	871.5	83.4	92.8	964.4	335.9	1,300.3	9.6	74.2
September	786.3	888.7	78.9	88.9	977.6	325.2	1,302.7	9.1	75.0
October	784.0	880.9	78.3	91.4	972.2	333.0	1,305.2	9.4	74.5
November	784.1	887.2	73.5	82.1	969.3	338.5	1,307.7	8.5	74.1
December	794.7	892.0	79.2	91.5	983.5	326.7	1,310.2	9.3	75.1
1997 —									
January	770.9	870.2	93.4	109.1	979.3	333.3	1,312.6	11.1	74.6
February	773.9	871.0	95.7	105.7	976.7	338.3	1,315.0	10.8	74.3
March	756.6	865.6	95.2	110.4	976.1	341.4	1,317.4	11.3	74.1
April	762.4	871.4	87.4	100.6	972.0	347.7	1,319.7	10.3	73.7
May	767.6	874.6	84.1	95.6	970.1	351.8	1,321.9	9.9	73.4
FEMALES									
1996									
March	367.7	642.2	48.5	68.0	710.2	599.0	1,309.2	9.6	54.2
April	362.4	639.0	48.8	69.8	708.8	603.3	1,312.2	9.8	54.0
May	369.3	646.2	44.7	68.4	714.6	600.6	1,315.2	9.6	54.3
June	371.9	652.7	46.3	65.6	718.3	599.8	1,318.2	9.1	54.5
July	374.4	656.1	42.1	65.4	721.5	599.3	1,320.8	9.1	54.6
August	375.5	655.1	41.9	63.6	718.7	604.7	1,323.4	8.8	54.3
September	385.0	672.9	42.8	65.8	738.7	587.4	1,326.1	8.9	55.7
October	382.9	661.6	41.6	62.8	724.4	604.3	1,328.7	8.7	54.5
November	376.3	663.1	42.9	63.3	726.4	605.0	1,331.4	8.7	54.6
December	387.9	673.2	43.8	69.2	742.4	591.7	1,334.1	9.3	55.6
1997									
January	375.1	642.8	55.2	77.3	720.0	616.7	1,336.7	10.7	53.9
February	376.6	669.7	55.8	78.7	748.4	590.9	1,339.3	10.5	55.9
March	374.4	670.0	49.0	71.3	741.3	600.5	1,341.9	9.6	55.2
April	369.8	671.2	49.4	67.4	738.5	605.6	1,344.1	9.1	54.9
May	373.2	669.1	47.9	71.3	740.4	605.9	1,346.4	9.6	55.0
PERSONS									
1996 —									
March	1,142.3	1,514.1	130.0	163.0	1,677.1	917.7	2,594.8	9.7	64.6
April	1,141.0	1,515.2	130.9	162.7	1,677.9	923.1	2,601.0	9.7	64.5
May	1,148.6	1,524.2	124.2	156.7	1,680.9	926.3	2,607.3	9.3	64.5
June	1,148.5	1,535.3	125.3	155.0	1,690.3	923.2	2,613.5	9.2	64.7
July	1,159.5	1,545.2	117.3	148.6	1,693.8	924.8	2,618.6	8.8	64.7
August	1,151.2	1,526.6	125.4	156.4	1,683.1	940.7	2,623.7	9.3	64.1
September	1,171.2	1,561.5	121.7	154.7	1,716.3	912.5	2,628.8	9.0	65.3
October	1,166.9	1,542.5	120.0	154.2	1,696.7	937.3	2,634.0	9.1	64.4
November	1,160.4	1,550.2	116.4	145.4	1,695.6	943.5	2,639.1	8.6	64.2
December	1,182.6	1,565.2	123.0	160.7	1,725.9	918.4	2,644.3	9.3	65.3
1997 —									
January	1,146.0	1,513.0	148.6	186.4	1,699.4	949.9	2,649.3	11.0	64.1
February	1,150.5	1,540.6	151.5	184.5	1,725.1	929.2	2,654.3	10.7	65.0
March	1,131.0	1,535.6	144.2	181.8	1,717.4	941.9	2,659.3	10.6	64.6
April	1,132.2	1,542.6	136.8	167.9	1,710.5	953.2	2,663.8	9.8	64.2
May	1,140.8	1,543.7	132.0	166.9	1,710.6	957.7	2,668.3	9.8	64.1

TABLE 2 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES, QUEENSLAND

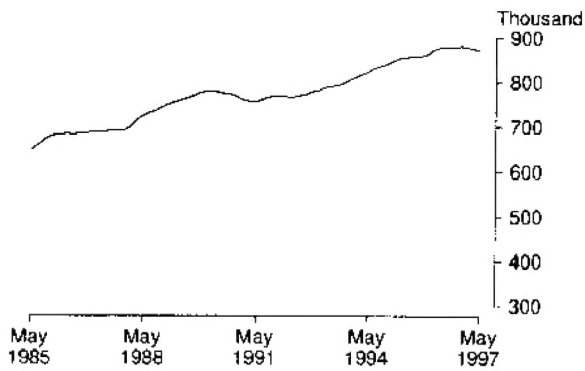
<i>Month</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
MALES					
<i>1996 —</i>					
March	874.3	89.4	963.7	9.3	75.0
April	881.2	88.9	970.1	9.2	75.3
May	883.4	86.4	969.8	8.9	75.1
June	878.5	91.5	970.1	9.4	74.9
July	883.8	88.7	972.5	9.1	74.9
August	876.1	99.5	975.6	10.2	75.0
September	880.3	93.3	973.6	9.6	74.7
October	876.5	97.0	973.6	10.0	74.6
November	886.8	86.5	973.3	8.9	74.4
December	882.0	93.6	975.7	9.6	74.5
<i>1997 —</i>					
January	882.4	97.3	979.7	9.9	74.6
February	874.2	97.4	971.6	10.0	73.9
March	867.9	104.0	971.9	10.7	73.8
April	876.3	96.3	972.6	9.9	73.7
May	879.7	93.7	973.3	9.6	73.6
FEMALES					
<i>1996 —</i>					
March	641.7	61.4	703.1	8.7	53.7
April	639.1	68.7	707.8	9.7	53.9
May	646.4	68.9	715.3	9.6	54.4
June	651.6	67.2	718.8	9.3	54.5
July	656.9	66.8	723.7	9.2	54.8
August	661.6	66.8	728.4	9.2	55.0
September	662.3	67.1	729.4	9.2	55.0
October	660.3	69.4	729.8	9.5	54.9
November	657.4	67.7	725.1	9.3	54.5
December	662.1	70.0	732.1	9.6	54.9
<i>1997 —</i>					
January	659.4	75.4	734.8	10.3	55.0
February	675.5	69.0	744.5	9.3	55.6
March	669.5	64.3	733.8	8.8	54.7
April	671.5	66.4	737.9	9.0	54.9
May	669.4	71.9	741.3	9.7	55.1
PERSONS					
<i>1996 —</i>					
March	1,516.0	150.8	1,666.8	9.0	64.2
April	1,520.3	157.6	1,677.9	9.4	64.5
May	1,529.7	155.4	1,685.1	9.2	64.6
June	1,530.1	158.7	1,688.8	9.4	64.6
July	1,540.7	155.5	1,696.2	9.2	64.8
August	1,537.7	166.3	1,704.0	9.8	64.9
September	1,542.7	160.3	1,703.0	9.4	64.8
October	1,536.9	166.4	1,703.3	9.8	64.7
November	1,544.2	154.3	1,698.5	9.1	64.4
December	1,544.2	163.6	1,707.8	9.6	64.6
<i>1997 —</i>					
January	1,541.8	172.7	1,714.5	10.1	64.7
February	1,549.7	166.4	1,716.1	9.7	64.7
March	1,537.4	168.3	1,705.7	9.9	64.1
April	1,547.8	162.8	1,710.5	9.5	64.2
May	1,549.1	165.5	1,714.6	9.7	64.3

TABLE 3 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND

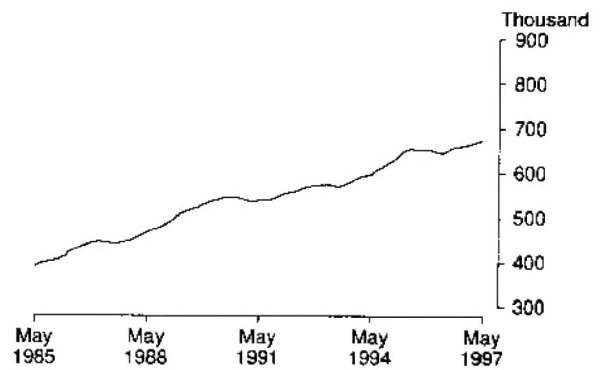
<i>Month</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
MALES					
<i>1996 —</i>					
March	876.7	88.9	965.6	9.2	75.1
April	879.3	88.2	967.5	9.1	75.1
May	880.6	88.9	969.5	9.2	75.0
June	880.8	90.5	971.3	9.3	75.0
July	880.4	92.2	972.6	9.5	74.9
August	880.2	93.3	973.4	9.6	74.9
September	880.6	93.5	974.1	9.6	74.8
October	881.1	93.6	974.7	9.6	74.7
November	881.2	93.9	975.1	9.6	74.6
December	880.3	94.7	975.0	9.7	74.4
<i>1997 —</i>					
January	878.8	95.9	974.7	9.8	74.3
February	877.0	97.2	974.2	10.0	74.1
March	875.6	98.0	973.6	10.1	73.9
April	874.8	98.1	973.0	10.1	73.7
May	874.2	98.3	972.5	10.1	73.6
FEMALES					
<i>1996 —</i>					
March	645.2	64.8	710.0	9.1	54.2
April	644.7	65.9	710.7	9.3	54.2
May	646.8	66.9	713.7	9.4	54.3
June	650.8	67.4	718.2	9.4	54.5
July	655.2	67.4	722.7	9.3	54.7
August	658.4	67.4	725.9	9.3	54.8
September	660.0	67.8	727.9	9.3	54.9
October	660.6	68.7	729.3	9.4	54.9
November	661.3	69.6	730.9	9.5	54.9
December	662.7	70.0	732.6	9.6	54.9
<i>1997 —</i>					
January	664.8	69.8	734.6	9.5	55.0
February	667.3	69.3	736.6	9.4	55.0
March	669.5	68.8	738.3	9.3	55.0
April	671.1	68.4	739.5	9.3	55.0
May	672.3	68.3	740.6	9.2	55.0
PERSONS					
<i>1996 —</i>					
March	1,521.8	153.7	1,675.5	9.2	64.6
April	1,524.1	154.1	1,678.2	9.2	64.5
May	1,527.4	155.8	1,683.2	9.3	64.6
June	1,531.6	157.9	1,689.5	9.3	64.6
July	1,535.7	159.6	1,695.3	9.4	64.7
August	1,538.6	160.7	1,699.3	9.5	64.8
September	1,540.6	161.4	1,702.0	9.5	64.7
October	1,541.7	162.3	1,704.0	9.5	64.7
November	1,542.4	163.5	1,705.9	9.6	64.6
December	1,543.0	164.7	1,707.7	9.6	64.6
<i>1997 —</i>					
January	1,543.6	165.7	1,709.3	9.7	64.5
February	1,544.3	166.5	1,710.8	9.7	64.5
March	1,545.1	166.8	1,711.8	9.7	64.4
April	1,545.9	166.6	1,712.5	9.7	64.3
May	1,546.5	166.6	1,713.1	9.7	64.2

LABOUR FORCE STATUS: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND

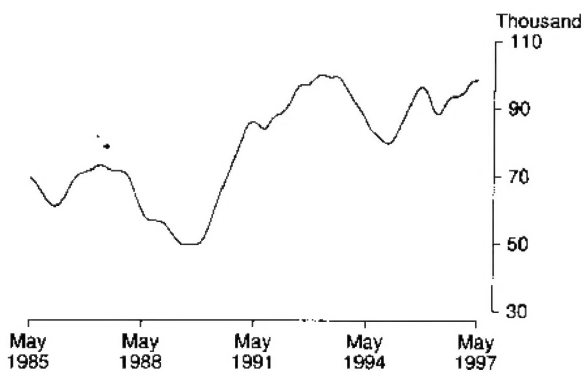
EMPLOYED MALES



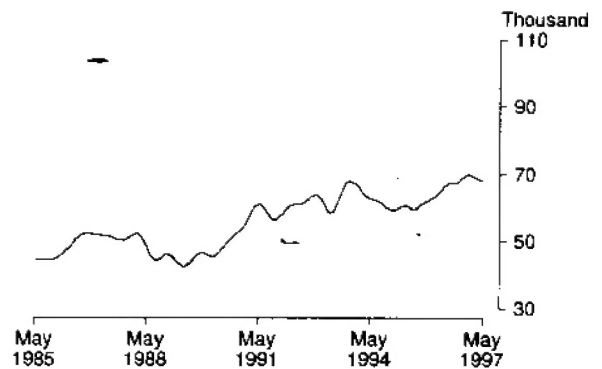
EMPLOYED FEMALES



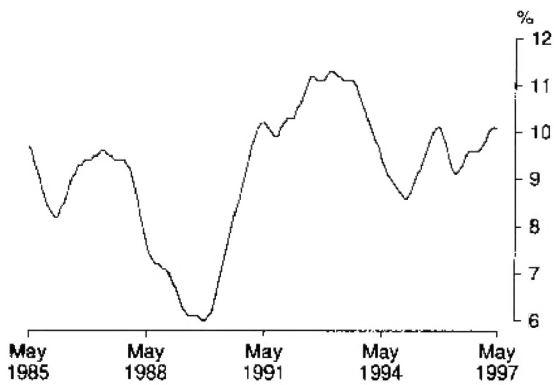
UNEMPLOYED MALES



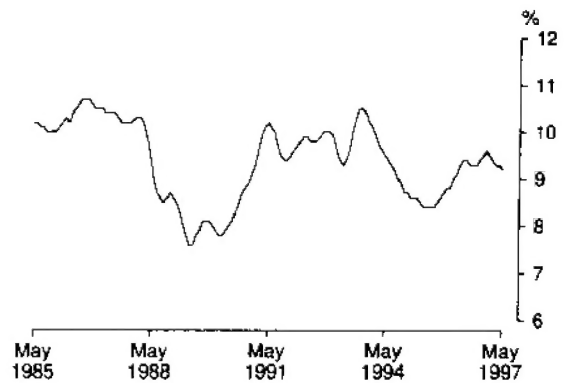
UNEMPLOYED FEMALES



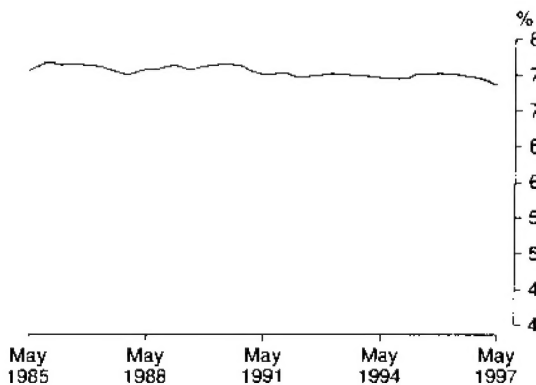
MALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



MALE PARTICIPATION RATE



FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE

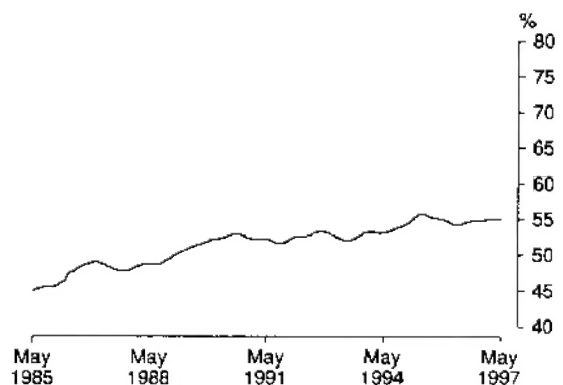


TABLE 4 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1997

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	351.6	51.4	403.0	42.4	445.4	9.5	74.5
Brisbane City Inner Ring	93.3	16.7	110.0	8.4	118.4	7.1	73.6
Brisbane City Outer Ring	107.6	16.1	123.7	12.5	136.2	9.2	74.2
South and East BSD Balance	62.9	6.6	69.5	9.4	78.9	11.9	76.6
North and West BSD Balance	87.8	12.0	99.8	12.1	111.9	10.8	74.2
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	416.0	55.5	471.6	53.2	524.7	10.1	72.5
South and East Moreton	83.7	11.0	94.6	11.5	106.1	10.8	72.0
North and West Moreton	52.4	9.6	62.0	9.9	71.9	13.8	68.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	40.2	6.8	46.9	9.2	56.1	16.4	65.8
Darling Downs and South-West	59.4	6.6	65.9	* 2.8	68.7	* 4.1	78.4
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	70.6	6.4	77.0	9.3	86.3	10.7	69.1
Northern and North-West	53.5	6.9	60.4	4.2	64.6	6.5	75.8
Far North	56.3	8.4	64.7	6.3	71.0	8.9	80.8
Queensland	767.6	107.0	874.6	95.6	970.1	9.9	73.4
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	181.8	140.4	322.2	31.4	353.6	8.9	56.8
Brisbane City Inner Ring	57.1	33.1	90.2	6.8	97.1	7.0	60.7
Brisbane City Outer Ring	55.5	43.3	98.8	9.5	108.2	8.7	55.3
South and East BSD Balance	28.4	29.2	57.6	5.9	63.5	9.3	59.7
North and West BSD Balance	40.8	34.8	75.6	9.2	84.8	10.8	52.9
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	191.4	155.5	346.9	40.0	386.9	10.3	53.4
South and East Moreton	40.0	34.3	74.3	8.7	83.0	10.5	55.6
North and West Moreton	20.5	24.6	45.1	7.6	52.6	14.4	48.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	20.0	16.9	36.9	6.5	43.5	15.1	49.7
Darling Downs and South-West	27.5	21.9	49.4	2.9	52.3	5.5	56.6
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	29.2	26.6	55.8	6.9	62.7	11.0	50.3
Northern and North-West	26.2	14.3	40.6	2.6	43.1	5.9	53.7
Far North	27.9	16.9	44.8	4.8	49.6	9.6	61.4
Queensland	373.2	295.9	669.1	71.3	740.4	9.6	55.0
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	533.4	191.8	725.2	73.8	799.0	9.2	65.5
Brisbane City Inner Ring	150.4	49.9	200.2	15.2	215.4	7.1	67.1
Brisbane City Outer Ring	163.1	59.4	222.5	22.0	244.5	9.0	64.5
South and East BSD Balance	91.3	35.8	127.1	15.3	142.4	10.7	68.0
North and West BSD Balance	128.6	46.8	175.4	21.3	196.7	10.8	63.3
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	607.4	211.1	818.4	93.1	911.6	10.2	63.0
South and East Moreton	123.7	45.2	169.0	20.2	189.1	10.7	63.7
North and West Moreton	72.9	34.1	107.0	17.5	124.5	14.1	58.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	60.2	23.6	83.8	15.7	99.6	15.8	57.7
Darling Downs and South-West	86.9	28.5	115.3	5.7	121.0	4.7	67.2
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	99.8	33.0	132.8	16.2	149.0	10.9	59.7
Northern and North-West	79.8	21.2	101.0	6.8	107.8	6.3	65.1
Far North	84.1	25.4	109.5	11.1	120.5	9.2	71.5
Queensland	1,140.8	402.9	1,543.7	166.9	1,710.6	9.8	64.1

TABLE 5 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, APRIL 1997

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	348.6	52.8	401.4	44.3	445.8	9.9	74.7
Brisbane City Inner Ring	88.8	15.8	104.6	9.1	113.7	8.0	73.0
Brisbane City Outer Ring	108.0	16.8	124.8	11.9	136.7	8.7	74.8
South and East BSD Balance	61.8	8.6	70.5	8.9	79.4	11.2	75.3
North and West BSD Balance	90.0	11.6	101.6	14.4	116.0	12.4	75.7
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	413.8	56.2	470.0	56.2	526.2	10.7	72.8
South and East Moreton	82.9	11.4	94.3	10.6	104.9	10.1	73.0
North and West Moreton	48.0	9.7	57.7	10.4	68.1	15.3	68.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	41.8	5.7	47.4	10.6	58.0	18.2	66.1
Darling Downs and South-West	59.0	6.7	65.7	3.7	69.4	5.4	76.1
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	75.0	6.8	81.8	7.2	88.9	8.1	70.5
Northern and North-West	52.2	6.8	59.0	6.9	65.9	10.5	78.6
Far North	54.9	9.2	64.1	6.8	70.9	9.6	78.2
Queensland	762.4	109.0	871.4	100.6	972.0	10.3	73.7
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	182.1	140.6	322.8	25.6	348.4	7.4	56.1
Brisbane City Inner Ring	58.8	33.3	92.2	5.6	97.8	5.7	61.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring	52.3	44.5	96.8	7.8	104.6	7.5	54.0
South and East BSD Balance	28.0	26.9	54.9	5.6	60.5	9.2	56.0
North and West BSD Balance	43.0	35.9	78.9	6.6	85.5	7.7	53.3
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	187.7	160.8	348.4	41.7	390.2	10.7	54.0
South and East Moreton	41.4	35.3	76.6	5.6	82.2	6.8	54.4
North and West Moreton	18.0	22.8	40.7	9.3	50.0	18.6	47.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	20.0	15.8	35.8	6.0	41.8	14.5	47.7
Darling Downs and South-West	27.7	20.5	48.2	4.5	52.7	8.5	58.0
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	31.2	26.6	57.8	7.4	65.2	11.3	52.4
Northern and North-West	26.4	18.9	45.2	4.4	49.6	8.8	59.7
Far North	23.1	21.0	44.0	4.6	48.6	9.5	59.9
Queensland	369.8	301.4	671.2	67.4	738.5	9.1	54.9
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	530.7	193.4	724.2	69.9	794.1	8.8	65.2
Brisbane City Inner Ring	147.6	49.1	196.7	14.8	211.5	7.0	67.2
Brisbane City Outer Ring	160.3	61.2	221.6	19.7	241.3	8.2	64.1
South and East BSD Balance	89.8	35.6	125.4	14.5	139.8	10.3	65.5
North and West BSD Balance	133.0	47.5	180.5	21.0	201.5	10.4	64.2
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	601.4	217.0	818.4	98.0	916.4	10.7	63.4
South and East Moreton	124.3	46.7	170.9	16.2	187.1	8.7	63.5
North and West Moreton	66.0	32.4	98.4	19.7	118.1	16.7	58.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	61.8	21.4	83.2	16.6	99.8	16.6	56.9
Darling Downs and South-West	86.8	27.2	113.9	8.2	122.2	6.7	67.1
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	106.1	33.5	139.6	14.5	154.1	9.4	61.5
Northern and North-West	78.6	25.7	104.2	11.3	115.5	9.8	69.2
Far North	77.9	30.2	108.1	11.4	119.5	9.6	69.5
Queensland	1,132.2	410.5	1,542.6	167.9	1,710.5	9.8	64.2

TABLE 6 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, MARCH 1997

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	349.8	53.2	403.0	48.7	451.7	10.8	75.8
Brisbane City Inner Ring	91.2	15.3	106.5	10.2	116.7	8.7	75.8
Brisbane City Outer Ring	108.6	16.6	125.3	15.0	140.3	10.7	75.8
South and East BSD Balance	61.1	8.9	70.0	10.9	80.9	13.5	76.1
North and West BSD Balance	88.8	12.3	101.2	12.6	113.7	11.1	75.4
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	406.8	55.9	462.6	61.7	524.4	11.8	72.7
South and East Moreton	79.2	10.6	89.9	13.7	103.6	13.3	72.8
North and West Moreton	49.1	9.4	58.6	9.4	68.0	13.8	67.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	39.7	5.6	45.2	10.6	55.8	19.0	64.7
Darling Downs and South-West	59.6	7.8	67.4	3.4	70.9	4.8	77.2
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	75.1	7.5	82.6	9.6	92.1	10.4	71.2
Northern and North-West	54.8	6.6	61.4	7.1	68.5	10.3	78.1
Far North	49.2	8.4	57.5	8.0	65.5	12.2	79.1
Queensland	756.6	109.0	865.6	110.4	976.1	11.3	74.1
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	184.2	141.5	325.7	28.3	354.2	8.0	57.1
Brisbane City Inner Ring	60.2	30.9	91.1	6.7	97.8	6.9	62.4
Brisbane City Outer Ring	54.4	46.4	100.8	6.8	107.6	6.3	55.2
South and East BSD Balance	27.6	26.6	54.2	6.6	60.8	10.9	55.3
North and West BSD Balance	42.0	37.6	79.6	8.4	88.0	9.5	55.4
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	190.2	154.1	344.4	42.8	387.2	11.1	53.7
South and East Moreton	41.8	35.4	77.3	6.2	83.4	7.4	54.3
North and West Moreton	19.6	22.8	42.4	8.7	51.1	17.0	50.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	17.8	15.6	33.3	6.7	40.0	16.7	47.8
Darling Downs and South-West	26.9	22.2	49.1	3.8	52.9	7.1	58.6
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	33.3	24.1	57.3	7.2	64.5	11.1	50.6
Northern and North-West	27.2	15.9	43.1	4.9	48.0	10.2	55.0
Far North	23.7	18.1	41.8	5.4	47.2	11.5	61.1
Queensland	374.4	295.6	670.0	71.3	741.3	9.6	55.2
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	534.0	194.7	728.6	77.2	805.8	9.6	66.2
Brisbane City Inner Ring	151.4	46.2	197.6	16.9	214.4	7.9	69.1
Brisbane City Outer Ring	163.1	63.0	226.1	21.8	247.9	8.8	65.2
South and East BSD Balance	88.7	35.5	124.2	17.6	141.7	12.4	65.5
North and West BSD Balance	130.8	50.0	180.8	21.0	201.8	10.4	65.2
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	597.0	210.0	807.0	104.5	911.6	11.5	63.2
South and East Moreton	121.1	46.1	167.1	19.9	187.0	10.6	63.2
North and West Moreton	68.7	32.2	101.0	18.1	119.1	15.2	58.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	57.4	21.2	78.6	17.3	95.9	18.0	56.4
Darling Downs and South-West	86.5	30.0	116.6	7.2	123.8	5.8	68.0
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	108.4	31.6	139.9	16.7	156.7	10.7	60.9
Northern and North-West	82.0	22.5	104.5	12.0	116.5	10.3	66.6
Far North	72.8	26.5	99.3	13.4	112.7	11.9	70.4
Queensland	1,131.0	404.7	1,535.6	181.8	1,717.4	10.6	64.6

TABLE 7— LABOUR FORCE STATUS: AGE BY MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1997

Age group (years)	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BRISBANE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
15-24	77.7	63.7	141.3	31.2	172.6	18.1	69.9
15-19	14.6	36.9	51.6	13.2	64.8	20.3	56.5
20-24	63.0	26.7	89.8	18.1	107.8	16.8	81.4
25-44	290.3	74.0	364.2	32.0	396.2	8.1	82.0
45 and over	165.4	54.2	219.7	10.5	230.2	4.6	46.9
Total	533.4	191.8	725.2	73.8	799.0	9.2	65.5
BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND							
15-24	95.5	57.3	152.8	33.5	186.3	18.0	70.6
15-19	25.1	34.1	59.1	17.2	76.3	22.5	57.6
20-24	70.4	23.3	93.7	16.3	110.0	14.8	83.7
25-44	311.8	94.1	405.8	42.8	448.6	9.5	80.2
45 and over	200.1	59.7	259.8	16.8	276.6	6.1	44.3
Total	607.4	211.1	818.4	93.1	911.6	10.2	63.0
QUEENSLAND							
15-24	173.2	121.0	294.1	64.8	358.9	18.0	70.2
15-19	39.7	71.0	110.7	30.4	141.1	21.5	57.1
20-24	133.4	50.0	183.4	34.4	217.8	15.8	82.6
25-44	602.0	168.0	770.1	74.8	844.8	8.9	81.1
45 and over	365.6	113.9	479.5	27.3	506.8	5.4	45.5
Total	1,140.8	402.9	1,543.7	166.9	1,710.6	9.8	64.1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE, QUEENSLAND

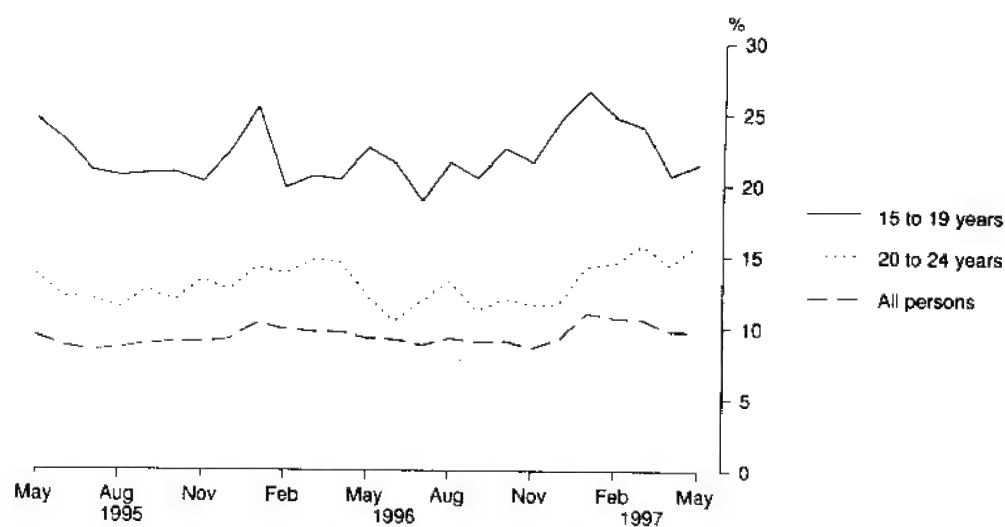


TABLE 8 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS BY FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1997

Sex	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 to 19 years	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
ATTENDING NEITHER SCHOOL NOR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	25.0	7.7	32.7	10.5	43.3	* 3.1	46.3	24.3	93.4
Females	14.4	9.5	23.9	5.1	29.0	7.5	36.5	17.6	79.4
Persons	39.5	17.2	56.6	15.6	72.3	10.6	82.9	21.6	87.2
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	* 0.0	8.5	8.5	* 2.6	11.0	12.7	23.7	* 23.2	46.4
Females	* 0.2	14.1	14.3	* 3.0	17.3	12.3	29.6	* 17.2	58.3
Persons	* 0.2	22.5	22.7	5.5	28.3	25.1	53.3	19.5	53.0
ATTENDING SCHOOL									
Males	* 0.0	12.8	12.8	5.7	18.1	38.9	57.0	29.1	31.8
Females	* 0.0	18.5	18.5	4.0	22.4	31.6	54.0	17.6	41.6
Persons	* 0.0	31.3	31.3	9.2	40.5	70.4	110.9	22.7	36.5
TOTAL									
Males	25.0	29.0	54.0	18.3	72.4	54.6	127.0	25.3	57.0
Females	14.7	42.0	56.7	12.0	68.7	51.4	120.1	17.5	57.2
Persons	39.7	71.0	110.7	30.4	141.1	106.0	247.1	21.5	57.1

TABLE 9 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: PERSONS AGED 20 TO 24 YEARS BY FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT A TERTIARY INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1997

Sex	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 20 to 24 years	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
NOT ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	77.5	12.8	90.4	18.1	108.4	5.2	113.6	16.7	95.4
Females	55.2	20.7	75.9	12.9	88.9	19.2	108.1	14.6	82.2
Persons	132.7	33.6	166.3	31.0	197.3	24.4	221.7	15.7	89.0
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	* 0.5	7.7	8.1	* 1.2	9.3	11.2	20.6	* 12.9	45.5
Females	* 0.2	8.8	9.0	* 2.2	11.2	10.3	21.5	* 19.4	51.9
Persons	* 0.7	16.4	17.1	* 3.4	20.5	21.6	42.1	* 16.4	48.8
TOTAL									
Males	78.0	20.5	98.5	19.3	117.8	16.4	134.2	16.4	87.8
Females	55.4	29.5	84.9	15.1	100.0	29.6	129.6	15.1	77.2
Persons	133.4	50.0	183.4	34.4	217.8	46.0	263.8	15.8	82.6

TABLE 10 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, QUEENSLAND

Month	Females									
	Males		Married		Not married		Total		Persons	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
	'000									
1996 —										
March	774.7	97.3	224.3	182.6	143.4	91.8	367.7	274.5	1,142.3	371.8
April	778.6	97.6	221.4	182.9	141.0	93.7	362.4	276.6	1,141.0	374.2
May	779.3	98.7	223.9	184.2	145.3	92.8	369.3	277.0	1,148.6	375.6
June	776.6	105.9	223.5	184.7	148.4	96.1	371.9	280.8	1,148.5	386.8
July	785.1	104.0	224.7	187.2	149.8	94.4	374.4	281.6	1,159.5	385.6
August	775.7	95.8	226.4	182.4	149.1	97.2	375.5	279.6	1,151.2	375.4
September	786.3	102.4	226.4	193.2	158.6	94.7	385.0	287.9	1,171.2	390.3
October	784.0	96.9	225.5	181.9	157.4	96.9	382.9	278.8	1,166.9	375.7
November	784.1	103.1	223.6	184.9	152.7	101.9	376.3	286.8	1,160.4	389.8
December	794.7	97.3	222.8	182.7	165.0	102.7	387.9	285.4	1,182.6	382.6
1997 —										
January	770.9	99.3	218.6	172.2	156.5	95.5	375.1	267.7	1,146.0	367.0
February	773.9	97.1	219.2	194.1	157.4	99.0	376.6	293.1	1,150.5	390.1
March	756.6	109.0	221.4	193.0	153.0	102.7	374.4	295.6	1,131.0	404.7
April	762.4	109.0	218.7	197.8	151.1	103.6	369.8	301.4	1,132.2	410.5
May	767.6	107.0	223.7	193.9	149.5	102.0	373.2	295.9	1,140.8	402.9
PER CENT (a)										
1996 —										
March	88.8	11.2	55.1	44.9	60.9	39.1	57.3	42.7	75.4	24.6
April	88.9	11.1	54.8	45.2	60.1	39.9	56.7	43.3	75.3	24.7
May	88.8	11.2	54.9	45.1	61.0	39.0	57.1	42.9	75.4	24.6
June	88.0	12.0	54.7	45.3	60.7	39.3	57.0	43.0	74.8	25.2
July	88.3	11.7	54.5	45.5	61.3	38.7	57.1	42.9	75.0	25.0
August	89.0	11.0	55.4	44.6	60.5	39.5	57.3	42.7	75.4	24.6
September	88.5	11.5	53.9	46.1	62.6	37.4	57.2	42.8	75.0	25.0
October	89.0	11.0	55.3	44.7	61.9	38.1	57.9	42.1	75.6	24.4
November	88.4	11.6	54.7	45.3	60.0	40.0	56.8	43.2	74.9	25.1
December	89.1	10.9	55.0	45.0	61.6	38.4	57.6	42.4	75.6	24.4
1997 —										
January	88.6	11.4	55.9	44.1	62.1	37.9	58.4	41.6	75.7	24.3
February	88.9	11.1	53.0	47.0	61.4	38.6	56.2	43.8	74.7	25.3
March	87.4	12.6	53.4	46.6	59.9	40.1	55.9	44.1	73.6	26.4
April	87.5	12.5	52.5	47.5	59.3	40.7	55.1	44.9	73.4	26.6
May	87.8	12.2	53.6	46.4	59.4	40.6	55.8	44.2	73.9	26.1

(a) Full-time and part-time as a proportion of employed persons in each category.

**TABLE 11 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: AVERAGE HOURS WORKED BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION GROUP (a),
QUEENSLAND, MAY 1997**

Status in employment, industry division and occupation group	Females				Persons
	Males	Married	Not married	Total	
Status in employment					
Employers	51.0	31.2	45.7	32.5	44.2
Own account workers	42.6	28.7	29.4	28.8	37.8
Employees	37.6	28.1	27.9	28.0	33.3
Contributing family workers	20.0	11.8	12.1	11.8	15.0
Industry division					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46.9	31.4	29.9	31.1	41.8
Mining	44.9	* 33.5	* 45.0	* 36.6	44.4
Manufacturing	38.3	28.8	31.7	29.7	36.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	33.7	29.8	* 32.5	30.3	33.1
Construction	38.9	19.5	27.2	20.5	36.1
Wholesale trade	38.3	30.0	31.6	30.4	36.2
Retail trade	37.0	27.4	21.7	24.6	30.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	39.5	34.9	25.9	30.8	34.8
Transport and storage	39.0	26.2	37.4	30.9	37.1
Communication services	37.5	28.7	29.9	29.2	34.9
Finance and insurance	40.7	26.6	35.6	29.9	34.5
Property and business services	41.0	26.6	30.5	28.1	35.5
Government administration and defence	35.0	28.1	31.4	29.6	32.7
Education	32.0	28.1	30.8	28.8	29.9
Health and community services	38.6	27.6	29.8	28.4	30.6
Cultural and recreational services	40.1	32.8	24.9	29.2	35.1
Personal and other services	38.7	25.7	28.3	26.9	32.4
Occupation group					
Managers and administrators	49.4	32.7	40.7	34.1	45.5
Professionals	40.5	30.9	34.0	32.0	36.2
Associate professionals	45.4	39.6	38.5	39.2	43.2
Tradespersons and related workers	38.2	30.8	32.8	31.7	37.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	37.7	23.7	33.4	25.9	27.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	35.9	25.7	27.3	26.3	28.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	38.1	22.7	27.8	24.4	36.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	29.3	23.9	20.6	22.0	24.6
Labourers and related workers	31.4	25.2	22.7	24.3	28.8
Full-time workers	42.2	38.2	37.1	37.8	40.7
Part-time workers	15.1	16.4	14.7	15.8	15.6
Total	38.9	28.1	28.0	28.0	34.2

(a) Use of ASCO Second Edition commenced August quarter 1996.

TABLE 12 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION GROUP (a), QUEENSLAND, MAY 1997
(*000)

Particulars	Males	Females		Total	Persons
		Married	Not married		
Status in employment					
Employers	49.8	26.3	* 2.7	29.0	78.8
Own account workers	111.9	52.1	8.4	60.5	172.4
Employees	706.9	332.1	238.4	570.4	1,277.4
Contributing family workers	5.8	7.3	* 2.0	9.2	15.1
Industry division					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	63.6	24.5	5.9	30.4	93.9
Mining	13.9	* 0.6	* 0.2	* 0.9	14.8
Manufacturing	136.8	30.2	13.5	43.7	180.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	13.7	* 2.2	* 0.4	* 2.7	16.4
Construction	104.0	16.1	* 2.4	18.6	122.6
Wholesale trade	59.4	14.6	5.9	20.5	79.9
Retail trade	111.9	67.6	65.6	133.2	245.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	38.9	25.3	21.1	46.3	85.2
Transport and storage	63.9	11.2	8.2	19.4	83.3
Communication services	15.8	4.4	* 2.9	7.3	23.1
Finance and insurance	18.9	—	9.7	26.0	44.9
Property and business services	79.8	36.3	23.7	60.0	139.8
Government administration and defence	38.1	14.3	12.5	26.8	64.9
Education	40.5	55.4	20.1	75.5	116.0
Health and community services	31.8	74.4	39.0	113.3	145.1
Cultural and recreational services	18.8	8.8	7.2	16.0	34.7
Personal and other services	24.7	15.3	13.2	28.5	53.2
Occupation group					
Managers and administrators	85.4	24.0	5.2	29.2	114.6
Professionals	115.2	77.6	41.0	118.7	233.9
Associate professionals	112.6	43.5	19.6	63.1	175.8
Tradespersons and related workers	197.8	12.2	9.0	21.1	218.9
Advanced clerical and service workers	7.4	45.3	13.1	58.4	65.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	69.5	114.2	71.8	186.1	255.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	116.9	13.8	6.6	20.4	137.2
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	58.3	46.9	61.7	108.6	166.9
Labourers and related workers	111.4	40.1	23.4	63.6	175.0
Total	874.6	417.7	251.4	669.1	1,543.7

(a) Use of ASCO Second Edition commenced August quarter 1996.

TABLE 13 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY DIVISION BY OCCUPATION GROUP (a), QUEENSLAND, MAY 1997
(*000)

Industry division	Occupation group									Total
	Managers and administrators	Professionals	Associate professionals	Tradespersons and related workers	Advanced clerical and service workers	Intermediate clerical sales and service workers	Intermediate production and transport workers	Elementary clerical sales and service workers	Labourers and related workers	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55.5	* 1.6	* 1.3	* 2.9	* 1.3	* 1.5	4.1	* 0.2	25.5	93.9
Mining	* 0.5	* 2.0	* 1.6	4.7	* 0.4	* 0.2	5.2	* 0.0	* 0.2	14.8
Manufacturing	10.9	11.3	8.7	59.2	4.9	18.6	29.3	4.0	33.6	180.5
Electricity, gas and water	* 0.7	* 1.8	* 2.7	3.9	* 0.4	* 2.6	* 1.5	* 0.7	* 2.1	16.4
Construction	9.5	* 3.0	7.5	56.1	7.9	6.9	13.2	* 1.8	16.7	122.6
Wholesale trade	8.1	4.1	8.2	10.3	* 3.2	20.3	9.4	11.2	5.1	79.9
Retail trade	* 2.9	4.6	35.4	34.5	7.1	20.3	19.5	102.2	18.5	245.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	* 1.5	* 0.5	22.9	7.1	* 1.5	25.5	* 0.2	8.8	17.3	85.2
Transport and storage	* 1.1	5.4	4.5	5.4	3.7	12.2	41.0	5.0	5.0	83.3
Communication services	* 0.2	* 0.9	3.8	5.3	* 0.2	* 2.6	* 2.9	7.0	* 0.2	23.1
Finance and insurance	* 1.9	* 2.4	11.3	* 0.2	6.8	21.3	* 0.2	* 0.4	* 0.5	44.9
Property and business services	6.9	38.9	25.9	5.4	14.9	17.8	* 2.6	11.9	15.4	139.8
Government administration and defence	4.3	13.5	8.1	* 2.3	4.9	20.6	* 2.9	* 1.5	6.7	64.9
Education	5.4	71.3	* 2.9	* 3.1	* 2.9	19.8	* 0.4	* 3.0	7.1	116.0
Health and community services	3.7	58.3	14.0	* 3.3	* 3.4	45.9	* 0.9	* 2.2	13.6	145.1
Cultural and recreational services	* 1.1	7.7	5.4	3.8	* 0.9	10.1	* 1.0	* 2.0	* 2.6	34.7
Personal and other services	* 0.2	6.7	11.5	11.2	* 1.3	9.4	* 2.9	5.2	4.8	53.2
Total	114.6	233.9	175.8	218.9	65.9	255.5	137.2	166.9	175.0	1,543.7

(a) Use of ASCO Second Edition commenced August quarter 1996.

TABLE 14 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, BRISBANE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION

Duration of unemployment	1996			1997		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	6.6	5.5	6.8	8.7	4.9	4.8
4 and under 8 weeks	5.6	5.7	3.6	4.1	4.6	6.0
8 and under 13 weeks	6.7	5.3	* 3.0	8.0	3.8	4.2
13 and under 26 weeks	6.5	9.3	9.5	9.0	12.2	10.0
26 and under 52 weeks	6.5	7.7	6.8	8.5	6.9	6.7
52 weeks and over	12.3	9.4	9.2	10.3	11.9	10.8
Total	44.2	42.9	38.8	48.7	44.3	42.4
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	16	18	18	14	18	21
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	6.0	7.8	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.3
4 and under 8 weeks	4.4	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.8
8 and under 13 weeks	4.2	4.5	* 3.3	4.9	3.5	4.9
13 and under 26 weeks	4.3	6.2	7.2	5.3	4.1	5.0
26 and under 52 weeks	* 3.4	3.6	4.5	* 2.9	4.4	6.1
52 weeks and over	5.2	- 5.2	6.4	5.3	* 3.1	5.1
Total	27.5	30.8	30.6	28.5	25.6	31.4
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	11	12	17	11	10	13
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	12.6	13.3	12.3	14.8	11.4	11.1
4 and under 8 weeks	10.0	9.2	7.2	8.1	8.6	9.8
8 and under 13 weeks	11.0	9.8	6.3	12.9	7.3	9.1
13 and under 26 weeks	10.8	15.4	16.7	14.4	16.4	15.0
26 and under 52 weeks	9.8	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.3	12.8
52 weeks and over	17.5	14.6	15.6	15.6	15.0	15.9
Total	71.7	73.7	69.4	77.2	69.9	73.8
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	13	15	17	14	15	18

TABLE 15 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND

Duration of unemployment	1996			1997		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	6.0	6.7	7.6	8.7	10.0	6.0
4 and under 8 weeks	5.8	6.4	4.3	6.5	5.1	7.2
8 and under 13 weeks	6.9	4.5	4.3	11.9	5.9	5.0
13 and under 26 weeks	11.8	13.5	13.0	10.5	13.6	11.7
26 and under 52 weeks	5.2	6.4	7.2	8.7	7.4	9.5
52 weeks and over	15.1	12.4	13.1	15.4	14.3	13.7
Total	50.7	50.0	49.5	61.7	56.2	53.2
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	18	18	20	15	16	20
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	8.7	7.5	7.3	8.3	8.3	6.2
4 and under 8 weeks	6.9	6.2	6.0	6.4	* 3.1	5.4
8 and under 13 weeks	5.2	4.4	* 3.3	6.3	6.4	4.5
13 and under 26 weeks	6.2	9.0	10.1	7.5	10.3	7.7
26 and under 52 weeks	4.5	* 2.9	3.6	4.0	5.1	7.7
52 weeks and over	9.0	9.0	7.5	10.4	8.4	8.6
Total	40.5	39.0	37.8	42.8	41.7	40.0
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	12	13	16	13	14	19
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	14.7	14.2	14.9	17.0	18.3	12.2
4 and under 8 weeks	12.7	12.6	10.3	12.9	8.3	12.6
8 and under 13 weeks	12.2	8.9	7.6	18.2	12.3	9.5
13 and under 26 weeks	17.9	22.5	23.1	17.9	23.9	19.4
26 and under 52 weeks	9.8	9.3	10.8	12.7	12.5	17.2
52 weeks and over	24.1	21.5	20.6	25.8	22.7	22.2
Total	91.3	89.0	87.3	104.5	98.0	93.1
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	14	16	18	14	15	20

TABLE 16 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Duration of unemployment	1996			1997		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	12.5	12.2	14.4	17.5	14.9	10.8
4 and under 8 weeks	11.3	12.1	7.9	10.7	9.7	13.2
8 and under 13 weeks	13.7	9.8	7.3	19.9	9.6	9.2
13 and under 26 weeks	18.3	22.8	22.4	19.5	25.8	21.7
26 and under 52 weeks	11.7	14.2	14.0	17.2	14.2	16.3
52 weeks and over	27.4	21.8	22.2	25.7	26.2	24.5
Total	94.9	92.9	88.4	110.4	100.6	95.6
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	17	18	19	15	17	21
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	14.7	15.3	12.8	14.3	14.8	12.5
4 and under 8 weeks	11.3	9.7	9.6	10.4	7.2	9.2
8 and under 13 weeks	9.5	8.9	6.6	11.3	9.9	9.4
13 and under 26 weeks	10.4	15.2	17.3	12.8	14.4	12.8
26 and under 52 weeks	7.9	6.5	8.1	6.9	9.5	13.8
52 weeks and over	14.2	14.2	13.9	15.7	11.6	13.6
Total	68.0	69.8	68.4	71.3	67.4	71.3
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	12	13	16	12	13	17
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	27.3	27.5	27.2	31.7	29.7	23.3
4 and under 8 weeks	22.6	21.8	17.5	21.0	16.9	22.5
8 and under 13 weeks	23.1	18.7	13.9	31.1	19.5	18.6
13 and under 26 weeks	28.7	37.9	39.8	32.3	40.3	34.5
26 and under 52 weeks	19.6	20.7	22.2	24.1	23.8	30.0
52 weeks and over	41.6	36.0	36.1	41.4	37.8	38.1
Total	163.0	162.7	156.7	181.8	167.9	166.9
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	14	16	18	14	15	19

**TABLE 17 -- UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION GROUP (a)
OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, QUEENSLAND**

Unemployment category, industry division and occupation group	May 1996		August 1996		November 1996		February 1997		May 1997	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years	86.8	5.4	93.3	5.7	79.5	4.9	97.3	5.9	91.9	5.6
Industry division										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.2	5.4	6.1	6.0	4.2	4.8	6.3	6.5	5.5	5.5
Manufacturing	18.3	9.5	13.9	7.7	13.2	7.3	14.6	7.8	14.4	7.4
Construction	12.0	8.8	14.0	9.8	11.7	8.2	13.6	9.7	12.7	9.4
Wholesale trade	3.5	3.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.6	6.6
Retail trade	12.9	5.2	14.0	5.6	12.0	4.7	14.6	5.5	11.4	4.4
Health and community services	4.9	3.4	3.8	2.7	* 3.3	* 2.2	3.8	2.7	4.0	2.6
Cultural and recreational services	* 2.3	* 6.2	* 1.6	* 3.9	* 2.7	* 6.6	* 2.9	* 7.0	* 1.7	* 4.7
Other industries	27.9	4.2	35.2	5.3	27.4	4.0	36.3	5.3	36.6	5.4
Occupation group										
Managers and administrators	..	..	* 2.8	* 2.4	* 1.3	* 1.3	* 0.9	* 0.8	* 1.0	* 0.9
Professionals	..	..	4.2	1.8	5.5	2.3	7.3	3.1	5.8	2.4
Associate professionals	..	..	6.5	3.8	4.5	2.6	6.7	3.6	6.0	3.3
Tradespersons and related workers	..	..	17.0	7.2	11.9	5.1	18.1	7.7	14.6	6.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	..	..	* 2.1	* 2.9	* 1.0	* 1.4	* 3.0	* 3.8	* 2.0	* 2.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	..	..	14.6	5.2	9.9	3.5	11.9	4.4	12.3	4.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	..	..	13.6	8.5	11.4	7.6	12.1	7.7	13.8	9.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	..	..	8.2	4.7	9.2	5.2	10.8	6.0	12.1	6.7
Labourers and related workers	..	..	24.0	13.0	24.4	12.3	25.9	13.7	23.4	11.7
Reason for ceasing last full-time job										
Job loser										
Laid off, retrenched	35.7	..	36.0	..	34.7	..	39.1	..	37.7	..
Other	19.4	..	25.3	..	20.9	..	26.4	..	20.8	..
Job leaver	31.7	..	32.0	..	23.9	..	31.8	..	33.4	..
Other										
Persons looking for first job	13.2	..	11.4	..	12.6	..	16.7	..	11.7	..
Former workers	53.2	..	48.0	..	50.0	..	66.4	..	59.0	..
Persons stood down	3.6	..	3.7	..	* 3.4	..	4.1	..	4.3	..
Total	156.7	9.3	156.4	9.3	145.4	8.6	184.5	10.7	166.9	9.8
Looking for full-time work	124.2	9.8	125.4	9.8	116.4	9.1	151.5	11.6	132.0	10.4
Looking for part-time work	32.5	8.0	31.1	7.6	29.0	6.9	32.9	7.8	34.9	8.0

(a) Use of ASCO Second Edition commenced August quarter 1996.

SPECIAL SURVEYS DATA

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of demographic and labour force characteristics data, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force are carried out from time to time. The results of these surveys on labour force and related topics are published separately as shown below. All publications refer to Australia.

<i>Title of publication</i>	<i>Latest data</i>	<i>Catalogue No.</i>
Annual and Long Service Leave Taken	May 1988 to April 1989	6317.0
Career Experience	November 1996	6254.0
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications	1993	6243.0
Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia	March to July 1989	6277.0
Child Care	March 1996	4402.0
Employment Benefits	August 1994	6334.0.40.001
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	July 1996	6222.0
Labour Force Experience	February 1995	6206.0.40.001
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	February 1994	6235.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	June 1996	6224.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants	November 1996	6250.0
Labour Mobility	February 1996	6209.0
Multiple Jobholding	August 1994	6216.0.40.001
Participation in Education (<i>formerly</i> Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance)	September 1996	6272.0
Persons Employed at Home	September 1996	6275.0
Persons not in the Labour Force	September 1996	6220.0
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force	July 1995	6264.0.40.001
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force	September 1994	6267.0.40.001
Retirement and Retirement Intentions	November 1994	6238.0.40.001
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience	July 1996	6245.0
Superannuation	November 1995	6319.0
Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities	1989-90	6546.0
Trade Union Members	August 1996	6325.0
Training and Education Experience (<i>formerly</i> How Workers Get Their Training)	1993	6278.0
Transition from Education to Work	May 1996	6227.0
Underemployed Workers	September 1996	6265.0
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)	August 1995	6310.0.40.001
Working Arrangements	August 1995	6342.0.40.001

LABOUR FORCE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY PROGRAM — 1997

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Survey month</i>
Labour Force Experience	February 1997
Transition from Education to Work	May 1997
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	July 1997
Earnings	August 1997
Core Benefits	August 1997
Trade Union Membership	August 1997
Working Arrangements	August 1997
Multiple Jobholders	August 1997
Persons not in the Labour Force	September 1997
Underemployment	September 1997
Participation in Education	September 1997
Retirement Income	November 1997

RELEASES OF INTEREST

*Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia,
November 1996 (6250.0), (\$15.50).*

Provides information on labour force participation of migrants cross-tabulated by migration category, country of last residence, details of family arriving with migrant and/or already in Australia and State in which first settled, educational attainment on arrival and whether occupation before migration was the same as current occupation. Estimates can be cross-classified by labour force demographics such as State, sex, age and marital status.

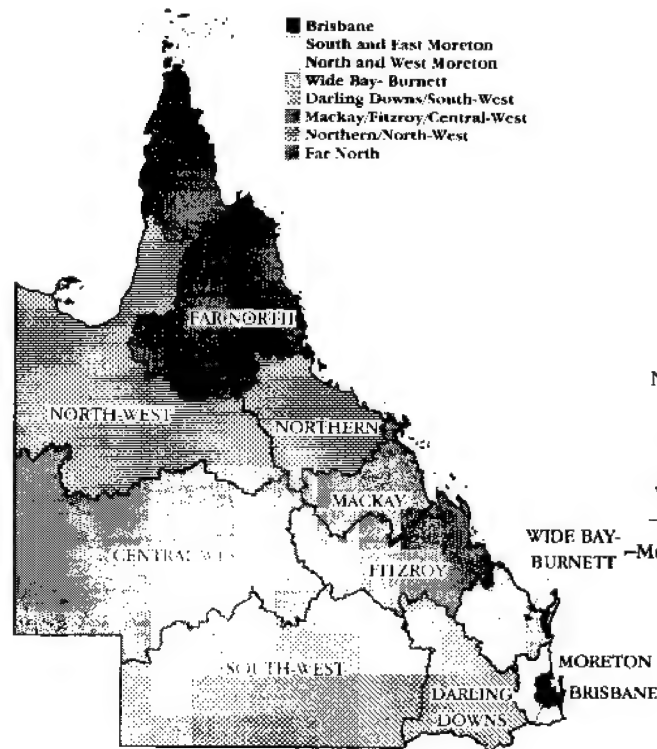
Career Experience, Australia, November 1996 (6254.0), (\$16.00).

Provides information on the career experiences of wage and salary earners including details of current job, changes in job such as promotions and transfers and training opportunities. Other information available includes breaks away from work for 6 months or more, reasons for the break and type of leave taken, number of dependant children and child care arrangements. Estimates can be cross-classified by labour force demographics such as State, sex, age, marital status and birthplace.

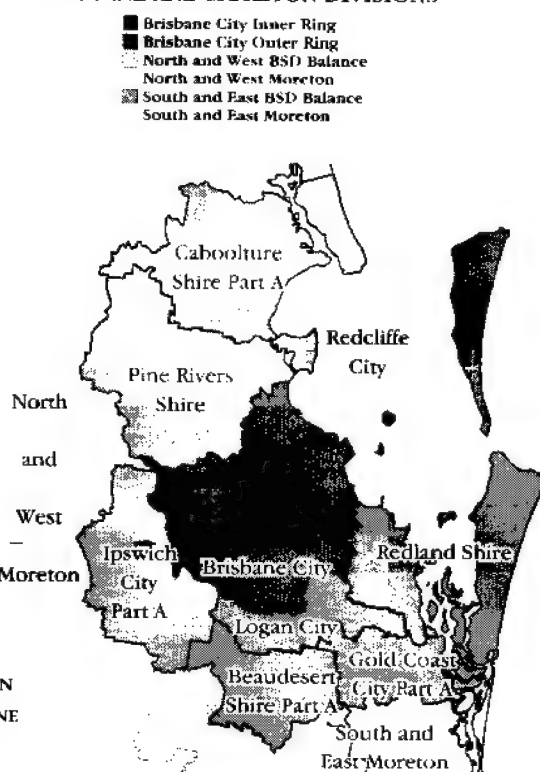
Participation in Education, September 1996 (6272.0), (\$16.50).

Provides information on the civilian population aged 15 to 24, whether attending an educational institution, type of institution and level of course attending, whether full-time or part-time and the type of school last attended/attending. Data are cross-classified by the usual demographic and labour force characteristics.

STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



STATISTICAL REGIONS, BRISBANE AND MORETON DIVISIONS



BRISBANE CITY INNER RING

Albion	Clayfield	Highgate Hill	Red Hill
Alderley	Coorparoo	Holland Park	Sherwood
Annerley	Corinda	Holland Park West	South Brisbane
Ascot	Dutton Park	Indooroopilly	Spring Hill
Ashgrove	East Brisbane	Kangaroo Point	St Lucia
Balmoral	Enoggera (including	Kedron	Stafford
Bardon	Military Camp)	Kelvin Grove	Stafford Heights
Bowen Hills	Fairfield	Lutwyche	Taringa
Bulimba	Fortitude Valley - Inner	Milton	Tarragindi
Camp Hill	Fortitude Valley - Remainder	Moorooka	Toowong
Cannon Hill	Graceville	Morningside	West End
Carina	Grange	New Farm	Wilston
Carina Heights	Greenslopes	Newmarket	Windsor
Carindale	Hamilton	Newstead	Woolloongabba
Chelmer	Hawthorne	Norman Park	Woolloowin
City - Inner	Hendra	Nundah	Yeerongpilly
City - Remainder	Herston	Paddington	Yeronga

EXPLANATORY NOTES

POPULATION SURVEY

1 This survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and usually covers approximately three-fifths of 1% of the population of Queensland. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during a period of 2 weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

SCOPE

2 The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces,
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations,
- overseas residents in Australia and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

COVERAGE

3 In the labour force survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are, necessarily, a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible.

4 Persons who are away from their usual residence for 6 weeks or less at the time of interview are enumerated at their usual residence when relevant information can be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey.

SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SURVEYS

5 Emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population. However, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force, or of other subjects, are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are published and are available on request. A list of survey publications on labour force and related topics is shown on page 22.

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

6 Labour force survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates. The independent population statistics (benchmarks) are the latest available estimates at the time the labour force survey is conducted. They usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in the quarterly ABS publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) because they are necessarily derived from incomplete information about population changes.

7 Since regular estimates of the population are not available at the regional level, the State benchmarks were used to produce regional estimates. This

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

methodology assumes a common pattern of under-enumeration at the regional level and also ensures that regional estimates add to the State totals.

8 While this procedure can be expected to provide reliable estimates of unemployment and participation rates, it cannot be taken as completely reliable for estimates of numbers involved. For this reason, estimates of numbers in each region have not been added to provide an estimate of the total civilian population aged 15 years and over.

REVISION OF SERIES

9 Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each census of population and housing and when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect unadjusted, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1994 to take account of the results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. This affected all the monthly estimates from January 1989 to January 1994.

10 The estimates shown in this publication are based entirely on place of usual residence. Prior to October 1982, the estimates were based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence.

11 Until February 1978, surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964. From February 1978 the survey has been conducted on a monthly basis.

12 The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised a number of times. Details of these changes have been published in *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986, June 1991 and March 1993.

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

13 As noted in paragraph 9, estimates from January 1989 have been revised to conform to revised population estimates following the 1991 Census of Population and Housing and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to January 1989, which have not been revised.

14 From August 1996, occupation data is classified according to the new edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) and is not comparable with previous information. For more detailed information see *ASCO — Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Information Paper* (1221.0). A concordance between these versions of ASCO is not yet available.

15 Regional estimates are based on statistical regions from September 1987. They are not comparable with estimates prior to that date which were based on differently composed dissemination regions.

16 Comparability with estimates produced from the quarterly survey of employment and earnings is affected by the use of a different survey methodology and definitions. The labour force survey provides estimates of people in jobs whereas the survey of employment and earnings provides an estimate of the number of jobs held by employees. A more detailed description of the differences between these two series is provided in *Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings* (6263.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

17 Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error.

- *Sampling error.* Since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical Notes.
- *Non-sampling error.* Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

RELIABILITY OF REGIONAL LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

18 While the Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to produce reliable estimates at the national and State or Territory level, it also delivers estimates for a number of regions within States.

19 As with the national and State estimates, regional labour force estimates are subject to sampling error. Since estimates for regions are components of the corresponding State level and thus are based on a considerably smaller sample size, they are subject to higher relative standard errors. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates, particularly when comparing month-to-month movements. Tables of standard errors for each region are available later in this publication.

SURVEY SAMPLE REDESIGN

20 The Labour Force Survey sample was redesigned and reselected using information collected in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. The new sample was phased in over the period September to December 1992. For details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Sample Design* (6269.0).

21 For the most part, one-quarter of the new sample was introduced each month so that, by December 1992, the entire new sample was in place. Replacement occurred generally at the rotation group level with two groups substituted each month. Such a pattern of implementation means that any changes to labour force estimates due to differences between the two samples, or any other influences, were spread over 4 months rather than being concentrated in one inter-month period.

22 This phase-in scheme applied to the private dwelling sample in urban areas. The new sample for non-private dwellings and private dwellings in rural areas was introduced in a single stage in November 1992.

23 The sampling fraction differs for States and Territories to enable estimates of reasonable accuracy to be produced at State level as well as for Australia. The sampling fraction for Queensland is 1 in 195.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ESTIMATES

24 Implications for estimates produced from the Labour Force Survey due to sample redesign and its implementation are as follows: The sampling error in Queensland increased overall initially by about 8% over the previous level but will decline gradually during the life of the new sample.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

There were also higher standard errors for the estimates of month-to-month movements produced during the period September 1992 to December 1992 compared with those for the corresponding series produced prior to this period and from January 1993 onwards. *Overall, these are estimated to be up to 20% higher than the normal standard errors for monthly movements.*

- Analysis has shown that the unemployment rate was marginally higher (less than 0.5 percentage points) for those persons in sample for the first time. Normally, this will not affect the overall estimates of month-to-month movements because the number of persons in sample does not change significantly. However, during the transition period, there were twice as many as usual in sample for the first time. This may have caused a small upward movement (of less than 0.1 percentage points) in the unemployment rate from August 1992 to September 1992 and a compensating decrease from December 1992 to January 1993.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

25 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effect of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation. Seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year of original data.

TREND ESTIMATION

26 Smoothed seasonally adjusted series produce a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time.

27 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller and after 3 months have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors.

MONTH-TO-MONTH MOVEMENTS

28 Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in labour force survey estimates as they are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraph 17.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

29 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends' (1349.0)

Economic Indicators, Queensland (1307.3)

Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends' — An Overview (1348.0)

Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings (6263.0)

Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Measuring Teenage Unemployment (6270.0)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Sample Design (6269.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Employment and Unemployment (6279.0)

Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics (6262.0)

Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)

Labour Force, Australia (6204.0)

Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0)

Monthly Summary of Statistics, Queensland (1304.3)

30 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0). The ABS also issues the *Release Advice* (1105.0) on Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both the *Catalogue* and the *Release Advice* are available from any ABS office.

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

31 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. Inquiries should be made to the contact shown at the front of this publication.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

.. not applicable

* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
(see paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Technical Notes)

32 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items.

TECHNICAL NOTES

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

- 1** The labour force estimates are derived from the monthly population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates.
- 2** Since regular estimates of the population are not available at the regional level, the State benchmarks were used to produce regional estimates. This methodology assumes a common pattern of under-enumeration at the regional level and also ensures that regional estimates add to the State totals.

DATA QUALITY

- 3** Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. Non-sampling error is explained in the Explanatory Notes, paragraph 17. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed.

Standard error of estimates

- 4** One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of surveying only a sample of the population is the standard error (SE).
- 5** There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.
- 6** The standard error of an estimate can be obtained from table A. Linear interpolation should be used to calculate the standard error of estimates falling between the sizes of estimates listed in the table (see example in paragraphs 12 and 13 following).
- 7** Standard errors for some estimates, e.g. unemployment, can vary from those shown in the tables. Methods for calculating the standard errors of these estimates are shown in paragraph 14.

Relative standard error

- 8** Another measure of sampling variability is the relative standard error (RSE). This is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.
- 9** In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25% or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. * 3.0) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution. Small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable use.

Standard error of movement

10 The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. Standard errors of monthly movements are given in table B. These estimates apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months.

11 Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters, i.e. quarterly movements, can be obtained by multiplying the figures in table B by 1.21. Standard errors of movements between corresponding months of consecutive years, i.e. annual movements, can be obtained by multiplying the figures in table A by 1.3. When using tables A or B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

LINEAR INTERPOLATION

12 Linear interpolation is used to determine the standard error of an estimate which falls between two values listed in the size of estimate column in tables A or B. Linear interpolation is best described using an example. In May 1997 there were 669,100 (X_e) employed females in Queensland. This estimate falls between 500,000 (X_l) and 1,000,000 (X_u) in table A.

13 The standard error of the estimate is determined as follows:

Firstly calculate

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{X_e - X_l}{X_u - X_l} \\ &= \frac{669,100 - 500,000}{1,000,000 - 500,000} \\ &= 0.338 \end{aligned}$$

Secondly, calculate the standard error of the estimate, $SE(X_e)$ thus,

$$\begin{aligned} SE(X_e) &= SE(X_l) + F[SE(X_u) - SE(X_l)] \\ &= 7,000 + 0.338 \times [8,900 - 7,000] \\ &= 7,642 \\ &= 7,600 \text{ rounding to the nearest 100} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the standard error of the number of employed females in Queensland in May 1997 (669,100) is 7,600.

TECHNICAL NOTES *continued*

14 Standard errors for selected estimates may be calculated as follows.

<i>Measure of reliability to be determined</i>	<i>Method</i>
Standard errors of estimates of employed persons.	Determine the SE from Table A directly.
Standard errors of estimates of unemployed persons.	Multiply the SE from Table A by 0.97.
Standard errors of estimates of persons not in the labour force.	Multiply the SE from Table A by 1.06.
Standard errors of rates (e.g. the unemployment rate which is based on the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the number of persons in the labour force).	Determine the RSE of the numerator (x) and the denominator (y) then apply the following formula. $RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$
Standard error of average hours worked.	Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the average is based, multiply this by 0.7.
Standard error of median duration of unemployment.	Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the median is based, multiply this by 2.0.
Standard error of monthly movements.	Using Table B, look up the SE of the larger estimate.
Standard error of quarterly movements.	Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A), multiply this by 1.21.
Standard error of annual movements.	Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A) and multiply this by 1.3.

A

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FOR STATISTICAL REGIONS AND QUEENSLAND

Size of estimate	Brisbane (MSR) Statistical Regions										Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions				
	Queensland; Brisbane (MSR); Balance of Queensland					South and East Brisbane Statistical Division Balance					North and West Brisbane Statistical Division Balance				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
200	210	160	170	170	170	170	170	160	170	170	170	180	180	170	No.
300	260	200	210	210	210	210	210	200	220	220	220	220	220	210	190
500	340	260	270	270	280	280	280	270	280	280	280	290	290	270	240
700	400	310	320	320	330	330	330	320	340	340	340	340	340	320	310
1 000	480	380	390	390	400	400	400	380	410	410	410	410	420	390	370
1 500	590	470	480	480	500	500	500	470	500	500	500	510	510	480	440
2 000	680	540	560	560	590	590	590	550	590	590	590	600	600	560	550
2 500	750	610	630	630	660	660	660	620	660	660	660	670	670	630	640
3 000	820	670	690	690	720	720	720	680	720	720	720	740	740	690	720
4 000	940	780	800	800	840	840	840	790	840	840	840	860	860	810	790
5 000	1 050	880	900	900	950	950	950	890	950	950	950	970	970	910	920
7 000	1 200	1 050	1 100	1 100	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 050	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 100	1 050
10 000	1 400	1 250	1 300	1 300	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 300	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 400	1 400	1 300	1 250
15 000	1 700	1 550	1 600	1 600	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 600	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 750	1 700	1 600	1 500
20 000	1 950	1 800	1 850	1 850	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 850	1 950	1 950	1 950	2 050	2 000	1 900	1 850
30 000	2 300	2 250	2 300	2 300	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 300	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 550	2 500	2 350	2 150
50 000	2 850	2 950	3 050	3 050	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 000	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 350	3 250	3 050	2 650
70 000	3 250	3 500	3 600	3 600	3 750	3 750	3 750	3 550	3 800	3 800	3 800	4 000	3 850	3 650	3 450
100 000	3 750	4 250	4 350	4 350	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 300	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 800	4 650	4 350	4 100
150 000	4 400	5 200	5 400	5 400	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 200	5 600	5 600	5 600	6 000	5 850	5 600	4 950
200 000	4 950	6 100	6 300	6 300	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 200	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 900	6 700	6 300	5 800
300 000	5 800	7 500	7 700	7 700	8 100	8 100	8 100	7 600	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 500	8 300	7 800	7 100
500 000	7 000	9 900	10 100	10 100	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 000	10 600	10 600	10 600	11 200	10 800	10 200	8 800
1 000 000	8 900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 500
2 000 000	11 300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B

STANDARD ERRORS OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS FOR STATISTICAL REGIONS AND QUEENSLAND

Size of estimate	Brisbane (MSR) Statistical Regions				Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions																
	Queensland; Brisbane (MSR); Balance of Queensland				South and East Brisbane Statistical Division Balance		North and West Brisbane Statistical Division Balance		South and East Moreton		North and West Moreton		Wide Bay-Burnett		Darling Downs and South-West		Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West		Northern and North-West		Far North
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1 000	580	58.0	330	310	250	320	290	300	340	320	340	320	340	320	340	320	340	320	340	320	290
1 500	660	44.0	400	370	300	380	340	350	400	390	410	390	400	390	410	390	410	390	410	390	340
2 000	730	36.5	450	420	340	440	390	400	460	440	460	440	460	440	460	440	460	440	460	440	390
2 500	790	31.6	500	470	370	480	430	440	500	480	510	480	500	480	510	480	510	480	510	480	430
3 000	840	28.0	540	510	400	520	460	480	550	520	550	520	550	520	550	520	550	520	550	520	460
4 000	930	23.3	610	570	460	590	530	540	620	590	620	590	620	590	620	590	620	590	620	590	530
5 000	1 000	20.0	670	630	500	650	580	600	680	650	680	650	680	650	680	650	680	650	680	650	580
7 000	1 150	16.4	770	730	580	750	670	690	790	760	790	760	790	760	790	760	790	760	790	760	670
10 000	1 250	12.5	900	850	680	880	780	810	920	880	920	880	920	880	920	880	920	880	920	880	780
15 000	1 450	9.7	1 100	1 000	810	1 050	930	960	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	930
20 000	1 600	8.0	1 200	1 150	920	1 200	1 050	1 100	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 050
30 000	1 850	6.2	1 450	1 350	1 100	1 400	1 250	1 300	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 250
50 000	2 200	4.4	1 800	1 700	1 350	1 750	1 550	1 600	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 550
100 000	2 800	2.8	2 450	2 300	1 850	2 400	2 100	2 200	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 150
200 000	3 550	1.8	3 300	3 150	2 500	3 200	2 850	2 950	3 350	3 250	3 350	3 250	3 350	3 250	3 350	3 250	3 350	3 250	3 350	3 200	2 850
300 000	4 100	1.4	3 950	3 750	2 950	3 850	3 400	3 550	4 000	3 850	4 000	3 850	4 000	3 850	4 000	3 850	4 000	3 850	4 050	3 850	3 450

GLOSSARY

Attending school	Persons aged 15 to 19 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools.
Attending tertiary educational institution full-time	Persons aged 15 to 24 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a TAFE college, university or other educational institution.
Average hours worked	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
Average duration of unemployment	For a group of unemployed persons, the aggregate duration of unemployment divided by the number of persons in the group.
Duration of unemployment	The period from the time a person began looking for work or was stood down, to the end of the reference week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full-time for 2 weeks or more to the end of the reference week.
Employed	Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for 1 hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); ■ worked for 1 hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study or ■ were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Former workers	Unemployed persons who have previously worked full-time for 2 weeks or more but not in the past 2 years.
Full-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Hours worked	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Job leavers	Unemployed persons who have worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the past 2 years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> , that is, because of unsatisfactory work arrangements, pay or hours; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties, or any other reasons.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Job losers Unemployed persons who have worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the past 2 years and *left that job involuntarily*, that is, were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary and they did not leave that job to return to studies, or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

Industry From August 1994, Labour Force Survey industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Like the previous Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), ANZSIC classifies businesses according to their economic activities, in a structure consisting of four levels (Division, Sub-division, Group and Class). Labour Force Survey data are coded at the group level, as was the practice under ASIC. To assist users in making comparisons with previously published data, a concordance was developed which shows for each ASIC Group, the corresponding ANZSIC Group or Groups. The concordance also shows the estimated employment attributable to each ANZSIC Group, compared with ASIC Group data, according to establishment unit employment data on the ABS Business Register at May 1994. Historical estimates of employment by ANZSIC Group have been compiled on the basis of the concordance, and are available on request. For further information about the application of ANZSIC, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for Industry Data* (6259.0) and *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification, 1993* (1292.0).

It has since been found that the concordance, which was based on preliminary investigations, did not provide the most appropriate conversion for certain Group level industries. An improved concordance has now been applied to historical Labour Force Survey estimates.

This concordance is published in the *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey: Revisions to Historical ANZSIC Industry Data* (6259.0).

Labour force For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

Labour force status A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Marital status Persons are classified as married (husband and wife) if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not married category comprises persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household.

Median duration of unemployment The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

Not in the labour force Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, jails, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders

GLOSSARY *continued*

and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

Occupation From August 1996, Labour Force Survey occupation data are classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, a detailed description of which appears in ASCO — *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Information Paper* (1221.0). The new version of the classification replaces ASCO First Edition, which was adopted in the survey in August 1986.

Participation rate For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. Participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions. Participation rates for persons classified by school or tertiary educational institution attendance are calculated using population estimates which include those in institutions.

Part-time workers Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.

Seasonally adjusted series A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Statistical regions Classified according to the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, Edition 2.5* (1216.0).

Status in employment From August 1994, the Labour Force Survey has adopted the international classification of Status in Employment, previously referred to as Status of Worker in the survey. This change follows recommendations of the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians and ABS standards. For the Labour Force Survey, the change involves no changes in definitions. The only changes are to the classification titles, as follows:

<i>Status of worker</i>	<i>Status in employment</i>
Wage and salary earner	Employee
Employer	Employer
Self-employed	Own account worker
Unpaid family helper	Contributing family worker

Trend series A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Unemployed Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week and :

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
 - ◆ were available for work in the reference week or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than 4 weeks to the end of the reference week);
 - ◆ were waiting to start a new job within 4 weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then or

GLOSSARY *continued*

- were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons others than bad weather or plant breakdown.

Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation	Unemployed persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Unemployed persons who actively looked for full-time work or were to resume a full-time job, from which they had been stood down.
Unemployed looking for part-time work	Unemployed persons who had actively looked for part-time work only or were to resume a part-time job, from which they had been stood down.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

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